THE EFFECT OF PRESIDENT CLEVE LAND'S STATEMENT.

The Executive Branch is Not Responsible for the Mistakes of the Legislative Branch of the Government.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING,

on, June 6, 1816. Mr Cleveland has done what has been expected of him for some time, and in his view sent our over the country last lieve a financial situation brought about by the legislative branch, but will wait mill Commen is convened so that exmg laws can be repealed and the conution now starting the country in the when by the enactment of legisthe party, whom the Prestagrees assembles for the extra session

en by the President last night. A refscores to the calendar for September will show that the 4th and lith of that month will be respectively the first and second Mondays, and it is more than likely that the exact date of the call will be for one of these two days. In response to Mr. Cleveland's invitation that there be a conference on the matter to be taken up first as of most general importance before Congress was assembled, met with a ready and early response, and during the first in of most general importance before Congress was assembled, met with a ready and early response, and during the hour before the Cabinet meeting this moraling every member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and every member of the Finance Committee of the Senate now in the city were callers at the White House and had short talks with the President. Those of these committees who saw him were Representatives Mealiting, winson of West Virginia, Montropers and Turner and Senators a large number of others, (who went were a large number of others, twho went upon various missions, offices, perhaps, being the topic most frequently mentioned. 'Questions put to the visitors when they left the President's office in most instances elicited the reply that they had called for the purpose of conferring with him solely about the condition of affairs, but further than to say that the Fresident's views in regard to the financial question and the tariff were too well known to be repeated, and noth-

the mancial question and the tarin were too well known to be repeated, and noth-ing new had been discussed, the callers were very much inclined not to talk. Representative Henderson, of North Carolina, said to The Times' correspon-dent to-day during the course of a con-versation that he was in favor of the versation that he was in favor of the Government buying gilver with silver, and that the Government stop the issue of money and have only bank hills in circulation, and he wanted to see the Sherman law repealed. There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of the repeal of this law, but the cry is for a substitute, and yet no one offers a substitute that meets with anything like popularity, or that gains many followers. It will be a hard matter to give the free allers men anything that will win them it will be a hard matter to give the free silver men anything that will win them entirely over to the President's way of thinking just at present, but a strong revusion of feeling is looked for before Congress assembles in September. The President will have almost as hard a time converting a majority of the new Congress to his way of thinking on the financial question as he had to educate the masses to believe with him that a tariff is a tax and that protection does not project. The first session of the Fifty-third Congress promises to prove one of the Congress promises to prove one of the most interesting, as it will be important, ones of the history of this coustry. A new condition of affairs confronts its members, and new ideas to many of them will have to be learned and followed. Such sudden changes do not often come about in money matters, as the last two years have produced, and there are many who predict that the troubles will be scover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in maken they were in the cover in healing than they were in maken they were in the cover in healing than they were in maken the cover in healing than they were in the cover in healing than they were in the cover in healing than they were in the cover in healing the cover in the co that confidence be placed in the ability

home and abroad. Congressman O'Ferrail, accompanied by Colonel John Hampton Hoge, of Acade-gomery county, the new consul at Amoy, China, were among the visitors at the White House who saw the President this morrhing. Colonel Hoge was unable to get away from the city last night, as he expected to do, and called to pay his re-apects to Mr. Cloveland. Colonel O'For-rall took occasion to speak a good word for a number of Virginians who are after piaces.

ongressman Swanson went to the In-

Congressman James W. Marshall still outlines too tuwell to be able to do such running round, though when he re-

or he pulls in his owrs.

The pulls himself answers as accumulation of mail, and arching his appears so as to be able to go ranging his papers so as to be able to go with to morrow. Mr. Wise says be had a man to stand the hard Treasury n for chief of division, wall State Senator Parrich, of Goochland, full-ed to pass, Mr. Wise will not give the

Mr. Then, Klutz, of Salisbury, and Mr. Green, of Wilkenboro, each of whom would like to be assistant to the district discress for the Western district, are

Mr. Charles Tise, of Winston, N. C., who is interested in patent matters be-fore the commissioner, has arrived here. Dr. D. W. Sanderlin, who was at one time auditor of North Carolina, and has been appointed to be a deputy for of the Treasury, has arrived in city to begin his new duties. lonel W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Hender-

son, who has been appointed a national bank examiner, is among the late arri-vals from North Carolina. He is a vals from North Carolina. He is a brother of Colonel Burgwyn, of Rich-

H. L. W. CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

The Hun on the Chicago Banks on the

Wans—Other Failures Reported.
CHICAGO: ILL., June 6.—This afternoon the crowds surrounding the different banks have diminished, and a measure of confidence seems to have been restored to the savings depositors. Nobody has attempted to assign any reason for the runs other than distrust.

More Banks Under Fire. CHICAGO, June 6.-A run began to-day

FINANCIAL SITUATION. savings and individual deposits to a total of about \$600,000. Its officers, however, were prompt in announcing that the thirty days notice would be required, thirty days' notice would be required, and the savings depositors had consequently to be content with giving notice of their intention to draw out next month. A large number of those who have withdrawn their money from banks within the past twenty-four hours have deposited it in safety deposit vaults, and it is now almost impossible to secure a lock-box at any of these institutions.

The crowd about the Frairie State National Bank and the Prairie State National Bank and Paul Register National Bank and Paul Regist

tional rank and the Frairie State savings and Trust Company was even greater than that of yesterday. The former institution suffered but little to-day, however, as the depositors are business men who have implicit confidence in the stability of the bank. Both institutions met all decreases. all dermands.

Another Bank Crippled. SPOKANE, WASH., June 6.—The Washington National Panik and its adjunct, the Washington Savings Bank, closed their doors this morang. They were crip-

pled by runs yesterday.

Both show strong assets, much in excess of Habilities, but could not get money in time for the sudden whirl. The other banks are being subjected to a severe run, but seem to be standing the strain well.

New York Financiers Pleased.

NEW YORK, June 6.-Local bankers and financiers warmly approve of President Cleveland's announcement of hi intention to call an extra session of Cor gress to deal with the silver question. President Wright, of the National Park Bank, stated to a reporter to-day that he thought it very wise on the part of President Cleveland to call an extra President Cleveland to call an extra session of Congress. The people, he believed, had had a sufficiently instructive lesson on the Sherman silver law, and were now quite ready for its repeal. President Williams, of the Chemical lank, heartily approved of President Cleveland's intention. Mr. Williams declared that ail of the present financial trouble was caused by the silver law.

Among others interviewed, who expressed themselves favorable to President Cleveland's intended action, were President Simmons of the Fourth National Bank, Randolph of the Continental National Bank, Tappan of the Gallatin National Bank, Tappan of the Gallatin National Bank, Cannon of the Chase

National Bank, Cannon of the Chase National Bank, Mr. Jefferson Seligman and Henry Clewes.

T. P. A.S IN SESSION.

The National Convention Convenes at Peorin. Ill.

PEORIA, ILL., June 6.-The National Convention of the Travelers' Protective Association was called to order this

morning.

More than three hundred were present, and more are coming in on every train. The States of Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia, Oregon and Missouri are already represented. The town is decorated with blue and white from one end to the other. Even-ing receptions were held at the Elks' and

A HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

Jacob W. Beaver Throws Himself Under the Tender of an Engine.

LURAY, VA., June 6.-Special-Mr. Jacob W. Beaver, a prosperous farmer, living near Luray, who for some time has shown symptoms of aberration of the mind, and has several times attempted suicide, this morning neared the passen-ger depot at this place, cast himself under the tender of a passing freight

train and was crushed to death.

He was about thirty-two years of age, married, but no children. His grandfather shot himself, and his mother suicided by jumping from a garret window.

A coroner's jury exonerated the railroad company from all blame.

The Infanta is Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The World's Fair city welcomed the Infanta Eulalie, of Spain, ust after noon to-day. Thousands of theoring people lined the sidewalks, par-icularly in the neighborhood of the Board Trade. The train arrived at Unio station at 12:08. The party was driver lirect to their hotel, the Palmer House there gaudy Spanish flags and brilliant tars and Stripes decorated the rotunda n honor of the royal guests. All the he World's Fair were drawn

Triennial Reunion and Dinner.

SALEM, VA., June 6.—The public exerises of the triennial reunion and dinner uses of the friedman reunion and dinner of Roanoke College, with toasis and re-panaes, passed off most successfully. Congressman Marshall, of Virginia, was dected President of the General Association of Roanoke College Students. To-night, in the absence of Mr. Walter H. Page, addresses were delivered by ex-Judge Waller R. Staples, of Richmond; Rev. A. W. Pitzer, D. D., of Washington, and Judge Henry E. Blair, of the circuit

Harry Hill in Prison. ATLANTA, GA., June 6.-Harry Hill. ainst whom there are several indictents for forgery, and who was arreste Chicago, was brought back to Atlanta day, and is now confined in the city rison. The grand jury has found additional bills against him, all charging him with forging the name of Mrs. J. H. Porter to commercial paper. He persists in his statement that Mrs. Forter signed some of the notes, and that he had full nuthoriy to sign the others. This the

The Queensmore Set on Fire

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Among shipping men the opinion is prevalent that the fire discovered in the hold of the steamer Queensmorein Hampton Roads yesterday. was of incendiary origin. Before leaving here Captain Moore had some difficulty ish, United States Commissioner Rogers issued warrants for the arrest of the deserters.

An Oft Told Tale.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., June 6.—Word has been received from Tooley. Wayne county, thirty miles south of this city, that Minnie Cunningham, a thirteen-year-old girl, was attacked in a lonely place on the road by a colored man, who on the road by a colored man, who-criminally assaulted her after beating her into unconsciousness. The people of the locality are very much excited and are scouring the woods. If caught the negro

Russian Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The ex-tradition treaty between the United States and Russia was formally promulgated to-day by the President's proclamation. The proclamation itself was dated yesterday, and simply recited the provisions of the treaty with the announcement that it would go into effect twenty days from late, that is to say June 24th

National Bank Examiner. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, N. C., National Bank Examiner.

The President to-day made the following appointments:
Clinton C. Duncan, of Georgia, to be

Indian Inspector.
Frank Flint, of Georgia, Principal Clerk of Surveys in the General Land Office.

MR. BOOTH'S CURTAIN FALLS.

Final Exit From the Stage of Life of the Great Tragedian.

HE PASSES PEACEFULLY AWAY AT 1:15

Surrounded by Those He Loved Best, Sketch of His Brilliant Career From the Cradle to the Grave.

NEW YORK, June 6.-Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, quietly passed away at his apartments in the Players' Club at 1:35 o'clock this morning.

At his bedside at the time were Mr. and Mrs. Grosmann, his son-in-law and daughter, his physician, Dr. St. Clair Smith, Superintendent McGonlgle, William Elspham, an intimate friend, and Charles

The death of the renowned actor, which had been expected at any time during the past two days, was very peaceful, being scarcely noticeable to the anxious watchers at his bedside.

Mr. Booth's first serious illness came on April 5, 1889, when he was stricker with incipient paralysis while playing "Othello" in the Lyceum Theaire in Rochester. The last four years of Mr. Booth's Hfe have been passed at the Players' Club in comparative retirement. During the summer months of 1891 and 1852 he spent considerable time with his daughter at Narracapset.

It was in the latter year, while making his annual visit, that he was so seriously

olicitous for his health just at that time

had gave apprehension that he would not have sufficient strength to warran attempting a return to New York, bu

with cooler weather came an improve-ment in his condition, and he returned to the Players' Club in October. From this time those who knew him most in-timately marked a steady decline in his

Sketch of His Life and Career.

Edwin Boota was born in Bel Air, Md.

Edwin Booth was bern in Bel Air, Md., November 13, 1833, and was named Edwin Thomas, in compliment to his father's friends, Edwin Forrest and Thomas Flynn. When a boy he received instruction from different teachers in the immediate neighborhood of his home; but this tuition was neither continuous nor thorough. He was thoughtful and studious, and made much of his limited opportunities. He was reticent and singular, profound and sensitive, and the eccentric

genius of the elder Booth found in him an object of peculiar sympathy. The father and son were fondly attached to each other from the first, and while Edwin was yet very young his father made a companion of him in professional journeys. It was in the course of one of these tours that Edwin Booth made

his first regular appearance upon the stage, at the Boston Museum, on Sep-tember 18, 1849. The play was Cibber's

tember 10, 1849. The play was Cibber's version of Shakespeare's "Richard III.," and the youth came forward in the little part of Tressil. At first the eider Hooth opposed his son's choice of the stage, but ultimately he relinquished his opposition. The boy persevered, and presently, still acting in his father's train, he appeared at Providence, R. L. at Philadelphia, and at other places, as Cassio in "Othello" and as Wilford in

Cassio in "Othello" and as Wilford in

'The Iron Chest"-the latter impersona tion being deemed particularly good. Ed-win Booth continued to act with his father

win Booth continued to act with his father for more than two years after the advent at the Boston Museum. His first appearance on the New York stage was on September 27, 1859, at the National Theatre, Chatham street, as Wilford. At the same theatre, in 1851, his father being ill, he suddenly and promptly took the place of the elder tragedian, and for the first time in his life enacted Richard III. This effort, remarkably successful for a comparative novice, was hailed as the indication of great talent and as the augury of a brilliant future. In the sum-

augury of a brilliant future. In the sum-mer of 1852 he accompanied his father to San Francisco, where his elder brother,

J. B. Booth, Jr., had already established

himself as an actor and a theatrical manager, and where the three now acted

in company. Other cities were visited by them, and the elder Booth remained in

California for about three months. One night, at Sacramento, seeing Edwin dressed for Jaffier in "Venice Preserved,"

he said to him: "You look like Hamlet; why don't you play it?" a remark that the younger Booth has had good reason

to remember, for no other actor has ever played Hamlet so often or over so wide

played Hamlet so often or over so wide a range of territory, Just as the name of Junius Brutus Booth is inseparably as-sociated with Richard III., so the name of Edwin Booth is inseparably associated with Hamlet. In October, 1852, the father and son parted for the last time. The California period of Edwin Booth's pro-fessional career lasted from the summer of 1852 till the autumn of 1856, and in-cluded a trip to Australia. The young

cluded a trip to Australia. The young actor at first played parts of all kinds,

and he had a severe experience of poverty and hardship. Soon, however, he began to display uncommon merit, and Mrs. Runnion, who became the wife of

thereupon to attract uncommon admira-tion. One of his earliest and best suc-cesses was obtained as Sir Edward Mor-James H. McVicker, of Chicago, a prominent actor and manager, and the child's name was changed from Runnion to McVicker. Booth married her on June 7, 1881. cesses was obtained as Sir Edward Mortimer in "The Iron Chest." For a time, indeed, he traveled in California, conveying his wardrobe for this piece in a trunk fashioned and rainted to resemble a chest made of iron. His trip to Australia, in 1854, was made with a dramatic company that included the popular actress, Miss Laura Keene, as leading woman. Previous to this he had, in his brother's theatre at San Francisco, acted Bichard HL, Shylock, Macbeth and Hambrother's theatre at San Francisco, acted Richard III., Shylock, Macbeth and Ham-iet, had made an extraordinary impres-sion and acquired abundant local populari-ty. At this time his acting began to re-ceive thoughiful attention from learned and critical authorities. He stopped and acted at the Sandwich Islands on his return voyage from Australia to San Fran-cisco, and reappeared there at the Metro-politan Theatre, then (1855) managed by politan Theatre, then (1855) managed by Miss Catherine Sinclair (Mrs. Edwin Forrest, who had left her husband and obtained a divorce from him), and he was then and there the original representative in America of Raphael in "The Marble Heart." In 1856 he took leave of Calif and, being cheered on his way by several farewell testimonial benefits, organized and conducted by one of his earliest and best friends, Mr. M. P. Butter of Sagramento, and his stens Butler, of Sacramento, and his steps were now turned toward the cities of the East. He first appeared at the Front-street Theatre, Ealthmore, and then made a rapid tour of all the large cities of the South, being everywhere well received. In April, 1857, he appeared at the Beston Theatre as Sir Glies Overreach in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," and his great success on this scension, always regarded by him as the turning point in his career, determined him to persist in the resolute endeavor to win the first place as a trade actor. His carrer since then has been marked by many vicissitudes of personal experience and by fluctuations of for-tune, but it has been one of lofty endeavor and of continuous advancement, On May 14, 1857, he came forward in New ill at her house. His friends, particularly | York, at Burton's Metropolitan Theatre,

as Richard III., and in the following August be was again seen there in a round of great characters, all of which he acted with brilliant ability and greatly to the public satisfaction. On July 7, 1860, he married Miss Mary Devlin, of Troy, N. Y., an actress, whom he had met three years before at Richmond, Va., with whom he shortly afterwards made a visit to England. Their only child, a daughter, Edwina, was born in Fulham, December 9, 1861. After their return to America Mrs. Booth, sinking under a sudden illness, died at Dorchester, Mass., on February 21, 1862. While in England Booth appeared at the London Haymarket Theatre, under the management of

tet Theatre, under the management of J. R. Buckstone, enacting Shylock, Sir

J. It. Buckstone, enacting Shylock, Sir Glies and Richelieu. The latter part, with which, almost as much as with Hamlet, his name is identified, he had first assumed at Sacramento, Cal., in July, 1856. His performance of it was much admired in London, and also at Liverpool and Manchester, where he afterwards acted. On returning to America Booth soon became manager of the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, which had been Burton's Metropolitan, but which Dion Boucleault had leased, refitted and renamed. Here Booth appeared on December 23,

clearlt had leased, restited and renamed.

Here Booth appeared on December 23, 1862, and with this house he was associated until March 23, 1867, when it was destroyed by fire. A particular record of his proceedings at this theatre would make a volume. Here he effected magnificent productions of "Hamlet," "Othello," "The Merchant of Ventee," "Richelieu" and other plays and here he ac-

lo," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richelieu" and other plays, and here he accomplished the remarkable achievement of running "Hamlet" for one hundred consecutive nights, an exploit that was commemorated by the public presentation to him, on January 22, 1807, of a gold medal, suitably inscribed, and offered in behalf of leading citizens of New York. In recent days such an artistic feat would not be so difficult of accomplishment; at

in recent days such an artistic feat would not be so difficult of accomplishment; at that time it was an extraordinary exploit. Booth's brother-in-law, the celebrated comedian, John S. Clarke, was his partner in the management of the Winter Garden Theatre, and they associated with themselves an old journalist and theatrical area.

cal agent, William Stuart (real name, Ed-mund O'Flaherty), formerly of Galway

Ireland, but then an exile. Clarke & Booth were also associated in the manage-

ment of the Walnut-street Theatre, Phila

delphia, from the summer of 1863 till March, 1870, when the interest of the

latter was purchased by the former. The hundred-night run of "Hamlet" extended from November 21, 1864, till March 24, 1865.

on April 23, 1894, for the benefit of a fund for erecting a Shakespeare monument in Central Park, Booth produced "Romeo and Juliet," and enacted Romeo. In

April, 1865, an appalling tragedy com-pelled Edwin Booth to leave the stage, and it was then his wish and purpose

never to return to it; but business obliga

the Winter Garden on January 3, 1866, as

the Winter Garden on January 3, 1886, as Hamlet, and was received with acclamation by a great audience. "Richelieu" was revived that year, on February 1st, with much splendor and scenic attire. An equally fine revival was made, on January 28, 1887, of "The Merchant of Venice." On March 25d the theatre was burned down. On April 8, 1888, the corner-stone was laid of Booth's Theatre, at the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, New York, and on February 2, 1899. Booth opened the new house with

1. 1869, Booth opened the new house with "Romeo and Juliet," Romeo being played

ions constrained him, and he appeared at

as Richard III., and in the following

1869, and she died in New York in 1881, leaving no children. Booth's Theatre had a career of thirteen years, and its stage was adorned with some of the grandest pageants and graced by the presence of some of the most renowned actors that have been seen in this century. Its story, however, ended in May, 1882, when it was finally closed, its career ending with performance of Juliet by Madame Mod-jeska. After this it was torn down, and a block of stores has been built upon its site. Booth's Theatre was managed by site. Booth's Theatre was managed by Edwin Booth until the spring of 1874, when it passed out of his possession. During his reign therein as manager he During his reign therein as manager ne accomplished sumptuous and noble revivals of "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Richelieu," "The Winter's Tale," "Julius Caesar," "Macbeth," "Much Ado About Nothins," "The Merchant of Venice," "Brutus," and other plays, and he presented on his stage a series of miscellaneous attractions of an equally reputable order. His stock comequally reputable order. series of miscellaneous attractions of an equally reputable order. His stock company at one time included Lawrence Barrett, Edwin L. Davenport, J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mark Smith, Edwin Adams, A. W. Fenno, D. C. Anderson, D. W. Waller, Robert Pateman, Mrs. Emma Waller, Bella Pateman and others—one of the ablest dramatic organizations ever formed in America. Among the stars who acted at his theatre were Joseph Jefferson, Kate Hateman, James H. Hackett, Char-lotte Cushman, John S. Clarke, John E. Owens and James H. McVicker. Booth's Theatre was almost invariably a prosper-Theatre was almost invariably a prosper-ous house; but it was not economically managed, and for this reason, and this alone, it eventually carried its owner into bankruptcy. Edwin Booth then be-gan his career over again, and in course of time paid his debts and earned an-other fortune. In 1876 he made a tour of other fortune. In 1876 he made a tour of the South, which was, in fact, a triumphal progress. Thousands of specta-tors flocked to see him in every city that tors flocked to see him in every city that he visited. In San Francisco, where he neted for six weeks, he drew upwards of \$66,000, a total of receipts till then unpre-cedented on the dramatic stage. In 1890, and again in 1882, he visited Great Britain, and he noted with brilliant success in and he acted with brilliant success in London and other cities. He went into Germany in the autumn of 1882, and was Germany in the autumn of 1832, and was there received with extraordinary entiusiasm. In 1833 he returned home and resumed his starring tours of America. Booth has acted many parts in his day, but of late years his repertory has been limited to Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Othello, Iago, Wolsey, Richard III., Shylock, Richard II., Beredick, Petruchio, Richelieu, Payne's Brutus, Bertuccio (in "The Fool's Revenge," by Tom Taylor), Ruy Blas and Don Caesar de Bazan. He has published an edition of these plays, has published an edition of these plays, in fifteen volumes, the text cut and adapted by himself for stage use, with introductions and notes by William Win-TO RELEASE DE LESSEPS. He and His Associates Convicted of

Panama Frauds May Go Free.

PARIS, June 6.-The Eclair states that the Court of Cessation, to which Charles de Lesseps and his associates appealed from the sentences passed upon them for corruption in management of the affairs of the Panama Company, will annul the sentence and order the release of the defendants.

This statement is in accord with the reports that have been current for some time past to the effect that grave errors, justifying the annulment of the sen-tences had been developed in connection with the prosecution of the Panama

The De Lesseps Re-Elected. A hoistrous meeting of Suez Canal shareholders was held in this city to-day. Darier, Peghoux, Wilson, Lamb, Ferdiffand and Charles de Lesseps, the refort was made to procure the removal of Charles de Lesseps, now under sentence to Imprisonment for paying bribes to public officials from the Panama Canal Company treasury. M. Waddington, re-cently Ambassador to Great Britain, Prince Arenberg, Le Chevaller Debrieres and Voison Bey were elected to fill the places of directors who had resigned. The main source of trouble at the meeting was the opposition to M. Waddington whose vote fell 600 below that of each of the other three.

ILLEGAL RUN ON A BANK. Six Bold Robbers Take \$10,000 From an Arkansas Bank.

ROGERS, ARKANSAS, June 6.-This town was thrown into the wildest excitement about 3 o'clock yesterday after noon by a band of six robbers rushing i and, with drawn Winchesters, robbing the People's Bank of all the gold and cur

rency, amounting to about \$10,000.

They came into the town by a back alley and left one of their number to hold their horses while three of them went into the bank, and at the point of their guns compelled the cashier to give them all the cash in the vault, and two of their number stood guard at the doo and fired into the streets at every man that showed his head. The citizens, however, as soon as possi-

ble got what arms they could and began firing at the robbers, finally wounding two of them, but to what extent is not

Three citizens were wounded in the fight-George J. Jackson, slight wound in the head; Tom Baker, slightly wound-ed in the chin; Taylor Stone, shot in the groin, the ball coming out at the hip. He is dangerously wounded and may die.

M'GLYNN NOT DOING PENANCE. Bishop Moore Says He is on His Way to Rome to See the Pope.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 6.-Right Rev. John Moore, of St. Augustine, Cathlic bishop of Florida, in an interview published to-day, says there is no truth in the rumor that Dr. McGlynn had not really sailed for Rome in an apocryptial ship, but that he was in a Trappist monastery near Lexington, Ky., doing pe-nance. Bishop Moore is of the opinion that the dispatch emanated from enemies of Dr. McGiynn. He is one of the very closest personal friends of Dr. McGiynn, and on this occasion his opinion on the subject is supposed to have weight. He subject is supposed to have weight. He is satisfied that Dr. McGlynn is really on his way to Rome, in obedience to the suggestions of his friends that he will see the Pope and ask his blessing. "Dr. McGlynn," said the Bishop, "was re-stored to his priestly functions absolutely and without conditions. He was not re-quired to do penance. It was acknowl-edged by the Papal delegate sent to this ountry that he had been accused unjustly, and he was adjudicated not guil-ty. For a month past he has refused to see any reporters, and during that time all sorts of rumors have been manufactured concerning him and his intentions.

A Murderer Electrocuted.

DANNEMARA, N. Y., June 6.-Sapion DANNEMARA, 1. June a. Santan Martello was electrocuted at 11.51 this morning for the murder of Giovanna Parello, on March 5, 1892, in Saratoga. This is the fitteenth electrocution in New York since the law went into effect, and York since the law went the third at this prison.

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The United States training ship Portsmouth arrived at Newport, R. I., this morning from Norfolk, where she has been repaired.

AS THE LAWYERS SEE IT

OPENING OF THE BORDEN MURDER TRIAL BY THE STATE.

Mr. Moody Representing the Government, Gives His Version of the Killing of Mr. and Mrs. Borden.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., June 6 .- At 8:55 this morning Miss Borden and the jury were in their seats and counsel were on hand busily arranging their papers, The doors were opened to the spectators gathering about that time, and at least a third of those present were females

The jury heard the indictments against Miss Borden read as soon as court was formally opened, and charged as "Good men and true, stand together and harken to your evidence."

Mr. Moody then stepped to the railing and opened the Government's case.

He said, among other things, that on the 4th day of August last an old man and an old woman, without a known ene-my in the world, were stricken down by an unknown assassin. In the prisoner's dock is a young woman, a daughter of the murdered people; a young woman of good social standing, charged with the crime of murdering these people. It was his purpose, he said, to put the story of the

crime in the easiest manner possible.

Mr. Borden was a man of considerable property, and of quiet, retfring ways, who had saved his money as he made it, and had maintained his family on what might be termed a narrow scale. Lizzle A. Borden was two of three years of age when her father married for the second time, not long after the death of his first wife. The marriage was over twenty-five years before the time of their death, and there was no issue. Abby Durfee Borden at the time of her death was about sixty-four years old. The house in which these homicides were committed has been occupied by the family some twenty years. There was, or came to be, between the prisoner and step-mother an unkindly feeling. From the nature of the case it will be impossible for us to get anything more than suggestive glimpses of this feeling from outsiders. The daughters thought that something should be done for them by way of dividing the property after that something should be done for them by way of dividing the property after they had learned that the step-mother had been amply provided for. Then came a division and ill-feeling and the title of "mother" was dropped. The prosecution would show that a dress-maker of the family had spoken of the step-mother as "mother," when Lizzle childed her and "mother," when Lizzle chided her and said, "Don't call her mother; we hate her; she's a mean, spiteful thing." When

her; she's a mean, spiteful thing." When an officer was seeking information from the prisoner, right in sight of the woman who had sunken under the assassin's blow, and asked, "When did you last see your mother?" the reply came from Lizzie, "She is not my mother; my mother died when I was an infant."

They would show that there was an impassable barrier built up between the daughters and the stepmother, socially and by locks and bars. Upon the day preceding the homicide John V. Morse came to the Bordens to visit them. He came and slept there Wednesday night, upon Tuesday night, an illness occurred in the Tuesday night an illness occurred in the household. Mr. and Mrs. Borden were taken ill with retching and vomiting, and the prisoner was taken the same way, Bridget Sullivan, the servant, was not. A physician was consulted. Upon the day before the homicide the prisoner went to a drug-store and there asked the clerk for ten cents' worth of prussic acid for cleaning a cape. She was re-fused, and after some talk went away. that the prisoner was the person who went to the store. On the evening of Wednesday the prisoner made a call on Alice Russell, a friend of hers, and it will appear that the prisoner had been intending to spend a vacation at Marion, and the two friends talked of that trip. The speaker said there could be no d and the two friends talked of that trip. She told Miss Russell that she had made up her mind to go there, but she said: "I can't help feeling depressed; that something is going to happen; last night we were all sick, but the girl; it may have been the baker's bread."

"No," said Miss Russell, "others would

have been sick if that were so." "Then it might have been the milk."
"What time do you get your milk?"

"About 4 o'clock."
"I am afraid," Lizzie continued, "that the house will be burned down some night. Father has had so much trouble with his men. The other night the barn was broken into." But that was only boys," said Miss

Lizzie continued, saying that she had seen a man about the place, who other, and that her father had but re-cently had a quarrel with a man who came to see him. She was fearful of

Moody then produced the plans of

the house of the Bordens, and the local ny, and described them plainly to the jury. Continuing, Mr. Moody said: "On the morning of the tracedy Bridget Suili van was first up; we may safely assum on the proof that the only human being In the house that night were those we have mentioned. Bridget got her fuel down stairs and built a fire, got the milk at the rear door and locked it after she brought it in. There was a screen door here, and this it was which Bridget locked after she got the milk. Lizzle came down, then Mrs. Borden and then Mr. Borden. He did some chores in the barn, and was seen by Bridget. She saw Morse only at breakfast with the others. After breakfast the first one to depart was Morse, at 7.5, and Mr. Borden let him out and locked the screen door behind him. Soon after Morse went away the prisoner came down and ate her in the house that night were those and Bridget had some talk about washi

hind him. Soon after Morse went away the prisoner came down and ate her breakfast. While she was eating Mr. Borden went up stairs and Bridget went out in the yard, because she was sick. When she came back Mr. Borden had evidently gone down town. Mrs. Borden and Bridget had some talk about washing evidently gone down town. Mrs. Borden and Bridget had some talk about washing windows, and the latter was told to do the work. Mrs. Borden disappeared then, and it will appear that she told the prisoner she was going up stairs to put some pillow-cases on the bed in the spare room. You will be satisfied that this was not far from 9:30 o'clock, and you will be satisfied that she never left her room alive again except the assassin. Whin preparing to wash the windows Bridget went to the back door and saw the prisoner there, and asked her not to lock the door, as she wanted to come in and get her water, but she said afterward that she might lock it if she wished and she would get her water from the barn. The door was left unlocked and the prisoner went into the house. In the ing these windows there were two sitting room windows, which were washed first, then Bridget came to the front of the house, and then to the north side and washed the parlor and dining-room windows. She saw neither Mrs. Borden nor the prisoner during all the time she was washing these windows. When she finished she came in, locked the door and began washing the inner side of the windows. She had begun her work there when somebody was heard at the front door. Let us find out what time this somebody came to the door, because it was Mr. Borden.

Mr. Moody, continuing, said that evi-

Mr. Borden returned home the front door was bolted—contrary to the custom in the house; that Mrs. Borden's body lay above, dead probably more than an hour; that Lizzle told her father that Mrs. Borden had received a note and had gone out to answer it.

"That was a lie," Mr. Moody added, "to stifle inquiry."

It would be shown that Lizzle burned a dress, which had evidently been spattered with blood. Mr. Moody produced a hatchet and the skulls of the murdered perzons, and showed that the blade fitted the death wounds of Mr. Borden. This hatchet was found on the Borden premises. The Government will prove that not a thing in the house had been disturbed; there is no evidence of a struggle, the assaliant approached the victims and without a murmur laid them low; there was an unkindly feeling between the prisoner and her step-mother; the the prisoner and her step-mother; the prisoner was dwelling on murder and predicting disasters. From the time when Mrs. Borden went up-stairs to the time when the prisoner came down an hour later there was no other human being there has the statement.

hater there was no other human being there but the prisoner.

Mr. Moody finished his opening address at 10:55, and the jury was given a brief recess. At the close of the address Miss Borden had fallen back in her seat, completely exhausted, and her counsel. Mr. Jennings, and one of the ciercal friends administered relief in the form of smelling salts and cold water.

administered relief in the form of smelling salts and cold water.

When the jury returned the case was opened by the Government, putting on its first witness in the person of Thomas Kirnan. Kirnan is a civil engineer, and testified in regard to the streets in the vicinity of the Borden house.

At the conclusion of his examination the court granted permission for the jury to go to Fall River and view the Borden premises. Miss Borden declined to go with them. The jury was then dismissed to report for duty to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WE MAY ANNEX HAWAII. Minister Bloom Now Approves of the

Revolution. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6 .- The sleamer Gaelic arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohoma via Honolulu at II o'clock this morning, bringing advices from the latter place up to May 30th. It may now be positively said that Minister Blount has come heartily to approve of the revolu-tion, and probably that he justifies nearly all of the course of ex-Minister Stevens in it. He has never for an instant in it. He has never for an instant thought of restoring the ex-Queen or of recommending that it be done, notwithstanding the diligent, persistent assertions of the royalists that he so intended. Whether he will recommend annexation is not clear. He may possibly take the grounds that it is undesirable on account of the large proportion of non-American population. A royalist rumor now is unusually strong and positive that the ex-Queen will be restored on June 11th. The Government is well advised of the existence of a definite conspiracy among the baser classes of whites to carry out this plan. It seems evident that they have found some source of supplies not hitherfound some source of supplies not hither-

The statement that any new treaty was to be sent on for negotiation at Washing-ton was partially incorrect. The Govern-ment has been considering certain modi-fications to be incorporated in a treaty of annexation if such should be coucluded.

cluded.

It is said that after the arrival of the mail of June 1st, Minister Blount will be better prepared to proceed with negotiations looking toward a protectorate, or, perhaps, a temporary arrangement, leaving the way open for a treaty of annexation. There is some reason to believe that information on this subject has already been passed between Mr. Elcont and persons near the Government, which will doubtless give friendly consolation to such propositions as may be made from Washington. Her Royal Majesty's ship Hyacinth has received orders to sail ship Hyacinth has received orders to sail for Tahiti June 1st. The Hyacinth's de-

parture leaves Honolulu without Eritish war ships. Claus Spreckels returned a few days ago from his second visit to Mauin, in a violent tempest, having been unable to bring the planters and other leading business men over to his plan of an inde-pendent Government. Although he pre-viously had no decided idea of restoring viously had no decided idea of restoring the monarchy, he now speaks of it as probable, and has even threatened that it will come. He is in constant communication with the ex-Queen and her adherents. It is not certain that the new conspiracy is based upon the expectation of his support, which, if given, would render it extremely formidable in Honolulu. Spreckels has demanded the immediate payment of 26,000 owed him by the Government. In making the immediate demand, he said, he did not consider that his plans for a republic had sider that his plans for a republic had received preper consideration, and he did not see why his money should be used to further the plans of his opponents.

The Government has deferred to Min-ister Blount's position, that it has no jurisdiction in the Nordhoff case, for the matter has been dropped, and there is no more talk of violence or libel suits for the correspondent.

TO ARREST ELLYSON.

A Warrant for Him Issued Mr. Henriques Critically III, NEW YORK, June 6 .- Justice Grady to-

day issued a warrant for the arrest of Frank Ellyson, the man about town who brutally assaulted William Henriques, the broker, last night.

Mr. Henriques is still confined to his bed, and is said to be in a critical condition. Dr. Wynkoop, who is attending him, fears that he cannot recover.

Crushed by an Engine.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6.—Fred Fook and Alex. Watson, two switchmen in the employ of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, were killed here and Memphis railroad, were killed here yesterday afternoon in an accident of peculiarly horrible features. They were riding on the foot board of an engine when the rails spread and the engine jumping the track buried its front deep into an embankment. Both men were caught beneath the engine and crushed into the earth. The weight of the engine carried the bodies several feet into the

carried the bodies several feet into the ground and it required hours of tell to recover their remains. Harvard May Not Attend.

BOSTON, June 6.—Contrary to published reports it is very improbable that Harvard will be represented in any way at the coming base-ball tournament in Chicago. Offers were made to Harvard to attend, but the expenses proved to be greater than were at first supposed, and now nothing is being done at Harvard in the matter.

Terminal Securities. NEW YORK, June 6.—It is stated that a majority of each class of Richmond Terminal securities was deposited with Drexel, Morgan & Co. in April, under the so-called blind pool, and that the subsequent right of withdrawal at no time reduced the amount below a majority.

WEATHER FORECAST.

washing these windows. When she finished she came in, locked the door and began washing the inner side of the windows. She had begun her work there when somebody was heard at the front door. Let us find out what time this somebody came to the door, because it was Mr. Borden.

Mr. Moody, continuing, said that evidence would be given showing that when